

Historical Library

ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. 4. NO. 2

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1905.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Keep Your
EYE
ON THIS SPACE
* * *
F. W. Carlyon



U. S. MAIL STEAMER

Peerless

Carrying Mail, Passengers and Freight, will leave Wrangell

1st and 15th of each Month

At 6:00 O'Clock, A. M.

For Woedsky and West Coast Prince of Wales points,

For particulars, call on

CYRUS F. ORR,

Mast

PROGRAM OF SERVICES

AT THE

People's Church for Nov. 1905,

Nov. 5—How does God come to man?
12—Service of song. The poets as prophets. Special offering for the Christmas fund. A lantern service.

19—The Black Flag.

26—Paritanism—Its good and bad sides.

30—Union Thanksgiving service with the Salvation Army. Sermon by Adjutant Smith.

Interpreted service, 10:30; Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30; Sunday School, 2:30; Christian Endeavor, 4; Evening Service, 7:30.

You are Earnestly Invited to Attend.

H. P. CORSER, Minister.

HERE AND THERE.

BEING A MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION OF NEWS FROM ALL AROUND ALASKA.

The Wrangell Drug Co.

Try Hazelwood butter and eggs; for sale by W. C. Waters.

Jeff Carson left for below on the Cottage City, Sunday.

T. C. McRoby returned from Ketchikan on the Dolphin.

Harry Brice was a passenger up from Ketchikan on the Dolphin.

Mr. W. D. McNair and family will occupy the Rosenthal property on Cassiar street.

The bay is swarming with herring; consequently the townspeople are living high.

Mike Lynch and Fred Amundson went to Ketchikan on the Cottage City, Sunday last.

Capt. Orr is suffering from a severe cold, caused by having his hair cut at Petersburg.

Alex. Vreatt has been under the weather for the past several days, threatened with typhoid.

Emory Goodwin was considerably under the weather with a severe sore throat the fore part of the week.

W. G. Thomas went to Seattle on the fast boat on a purely business trip, intending to go back a short time.

The old Al-ki was here on her way south, Saturday, and went down to John Mantle's place to take on some salmon.

Messrs. Davis and Buell, commercial men, were here on the north-bound trip of the Humboldt on their way to the westward.

The Frank Helpin case will probably come up in the district court at Juneau next month. Witnesses in the case have been subpoenaed.

A Juneau paper says that the two jolly boys, Harry Raymond and Harry Malone, have formed a co-partnership, and they will certainly be a strong team.

For a roast or steak of best corn-fed beef, try W. C. Waters.

Gov. Brady says that one week from today is Thanksgiving Day. So govern yourself accordingly.

Geo. Riggan, the Ketchikan printer-juror, was a passenger on the Cottage, returning from service in court at Juneau.

Dr. Devighne, who intended going to Klawock the last trip of the Peerless on professional business, unfortunately did not catch the boat.

Don't forget that big mask ball that will be given Wednesday evening, November 29th. A grand time is anticipated and excellent music is assured.

S. L. Hogue, the enterprising Petersburg merchant, has ordered a big lot of office stationery, which will be printed as soon as we can get the stock from Seattle. Judging by the size of the order, Mr. Hogue certainly does a good business.

To replace the flag pole at the custom house that was blown down some weeks since, Ole Johnson has made a pole 50 feet long, that will stand on a cedar post so arranged that it can be taken down at any time. Ole is quite a genius.

The Peerless left out Saturday the 18th for west coast points, carrying the Klawack band, a large mail and several tons of freight. The time spent in getting some repairs to her engines at Petersburg delayed her somewhat.

Oscar Carlson, first mate of the Peerless, is laying off this trip, not feeling well. He lays his indisposition to working bareheaded in the rain, and his thick, heavy hair getting wet, remained damp for awhile, causing a cold.

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James Weeks and Nick Parsons have

a lot of fine wood logs cut over on Wor-

onofski Island, but can't get them towed

until the steamer Mabel has passed the

government inspection.

The halibut fishermen at Petersburg

are catching a good many fine king sal-

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them to be fat and nice for table use.

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Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGEL..... ALASKA.

The motor car will have to do a good deal of life-saving to get even.

It's a fine thing to be your own master if you don't care about pay days.

Russell Sage, now 89, is expected to go to par in just eleven years unless something happens.

Is there any significance in the Russians selecting the Town of Mal'kop as a place to honor the name of Roosevelt?

"The Russian army thirsts for a battle," says a St. Petersburg paper. That's probably a typographical error. Should be bottle.

People taunt themselves for money, but the money isn't tainted. Even if it were it would take off the taunt to apply it to a good purpose.

Sailors say the Gulf stream has never before been as strong as it is at present. Perhaps it has merely caught the fever for fast going.

The China which resorts to the commercial boycott is much more formidable than the old China which relied on gongs, pictorial dragons and stink-pots.

In the next edition of the lexicon of diplomacy the term "irreducible minimum" will be defined as a minimum that drops 90 per cent in seven days.

Lord Curzon's resignation is reported to have increased Kitchener's prestige in India. Sir Redvers Buller is worrying along these days without any prestige.

A Paterson, N. J., woman confesses that she has seven husbands. If the authorities had let her alone a little longer she might have had a baseball team of her own.

Russell Sage says he expects to go to 100, at the same time predicting that Missouri Pacific will go to 200. Observe Uncle Russ' modesty in purely personal matters.

The leprosy cure reported from Manilla is very much like a surgical operation in this country. It required liver disorder to drive out the leprosy, and the patient died of the liver disorder.

A Wall street writer is credited with the remark that what the "world needs is a new definition of honesty." What Wall street needs is the old practice of honesty according to the ancient definition.

An Ohio man who was supposed to be a pauper died a few days ago, leaving \$80,000. There is no likelihood that the one who gets the money will permit himself to be mistaken for a pauper while it lasts.

Joe Lester says Lord Curzon would make a good American citizen if he were to give up his titles and come over here. Joe is probably right, too. We can think of a lot of people whom we would be willing, if an exchange could be effected, to trade for Curzon.

Lecturing to London working men, an English economist said, "You cannot always judge a man's brains by his salary. Admiral Togo gets six hundred and forty-eight pounds a year, and Admiral Rozhestvensky's salary is eleven thousand pounds." Put it another way—you cannot always tell the success of a corporation by the salaries it pays.

Perhaps the Time Will Come.
Visitor—Who is the benevolent-looking convict with the bald head and side whiskers?

Warden—That's Steel, the notorious bank wrecker, who got away with three millions. He's in for life.

"And the gaunt one next to him?"

"He's only a ninety-day—er—he'd

up a man at night and robbed him of \$3 to get food for his starving family.—Puck.

Dressed for the Occasion.
"Take a good look at all those women in the boxes," said Crittman, who had brought his country cousin to the opera, "swell society people, all of them; they're all in the swim."

"Cracky!" exclaimed the country cousin, "I suppose that's why they're wearin' so few clothes."—Philadelphia Press.

Tired of Waiting.

Abner Slopoak (desperately)—"May I name the day?"

Jemima Jones (decisively)—"No!"

Abner Slopoak (alarm)—"Why?"

Jemima Jones (frankly)—"Because, if you put it off as long as you did, our proposal we never will be married. I'll name the day myself!"—Cleveland Leader.

One or the Other.

Cobbs (holding up a fish)—"Isn't he a beauty?"

Dobbs—"Buy it from some kid?"

Cobbs—"No, sir!"

Dobbs—"Good heavens, old man, you don't mean to say you stole it?"—Detroit Tribune.

A mind reader has a snap when he encounters two souls with but a single thought.

A spinster says that a stolen kiss is better than no kiss at all.

world's music are multiplied. It is but a short half-century since "The Carnival of Venice" and "The Maiden's Prayer" might represent the repertoire of a whole town. Today one may hear an air from grand opera, a movement from a Beethoven Sonata and a "Song Without Words" by Mendelssohn as one strolls in the twilight along a village street. One of the New York papers recently asked its readers to vote for their favorite musical composition. Nearly eight thousand responded to the invitation. In due time a New York orchestra gave a concert made up of the twelve pieces having the largest number of votes. The list is somewhat heterogeneous, for it includes some pieces which are merely catching to the ear, as well as selections from Wagner, Gounod, Rossini, Mendelssohn and Liszt. But, on the whole, it shows knowledge and good taste. It is greatly to the credit of those who participated in the voting that no "ragtime" selection or really trashy piece obtained enough votes to be placed in the list.

Japan made a magnificent reply to the charge that it was commercializing war. It waived entirely its demand for a money indemnity from Russia, granting peace on terms which cause the Russian plenipotentiary to declare that he "could not anticipate such a great and happy issue." War was declared by Japan in February, 1904, to save the life of the empire, which the arrogant policy of Russia threatened with extinction. The Czar's government was preparing to dominate Korea, lying at Japan's very door. By a series of wonderful victories by land and sea the island empire pushed Russia to the northern edge of Manchuria and swept its fleets out of existence. It captured Sakhalin Island. Nowhere did it fail of success. Now, in the full tide of victory, it has the wisdom and magnanimity to agree to stop the war on terms only sufficient to give to itself the promise of permanent peace. For the southern half of Sakhalin Island, which it receives from Russia, merely rounds out its frontier and strengthens it against attack from the north. There is no hint of the "yellow peril" in the terms granted to Russia. On the contrary they demonstrate that Japan is now content to take as the price of its warriors' high efficiency and heroic devotion safety for the empire and no more. It will not do to say that Japan obtained all it could obtain; that, peace being necessary to it, liberal terms were allowed because Russia would take no others. To say these things is merely to point out that the Japanese government is not drunk with victory, is not blinded by greed and arrogance, that it is not indifferent to the heart-sick longings of the world for the ending of the dreadful war, that it has no aroused hunger for conquest. Sane, calm, magnanimous to a defeated enemy which lately threatened its very existence as a nation, the island empire grants an honorable peace freely and apparently with no regrets. It is grandly done. The end of the war has come in a way to take from the perturbed western nations much of the alarm which they have permitted themselves to feel while marking the amazing proficiency of the sons of Japan in the arts of war. In his declaration of hostilities a year and a half ago the Island emperor said: "The course adopted by this country has been to seek civilization by peaceful means, to increase its friendship with the powers, maintain permanent peace in the Far East and guarantee the safety of the empire by means which do not damage the interests and rights of the powers, and we are determined not to abandon the foregoing course." These words, uttered at the beginning of a huge and perilous undertaking, bear the test of the terms of peace granted to the beaten enemy.

EUTHANASIA.
With the faces the dearest in sight,
With a kiss on the lips I love best,
To whisper a tender "Good night,"
And pass to my pillow of rest.

To kneel, all my service complete,
All duties accomplished, and then
To finish my orisons sweet,
With a trustful and joyous "Amen."

And softly, when slumber was deep,
Unwarned by a shadow before,
On a halcyon pillow of sleep,
To float to the Thitherward shore.

Without a farewell or a tear,
A sob or a flutter or breath;
Unharmed by the phantom of fear,
To glide through the darkness of death.

Just so would I choose to depart,
Just so let the summons be given;
A quiver, a pause of the heart,
A vision of angels—then Heaven!

—Margaret J. Preston.

A China Heart

Japan

OME AWAY! Come away, Nata-

lie!" pleaded Hester, balancing

herself on her tiny, pointed

heels, and fluttering her azure draperies like a wind-blown blue-jay. "I hear the stage horn. You don't want a china heart. You would break it as you do the others," she added, with a wicked laugh.

Natalie held the little heart-shaped tray between her eyes and the light.

"It is excellent china, and beauti-

fully enameled. I never saw a better

picture of the fall; but I suppose I

can't have it, for the last cent of my

allowance was gone long ago. It is

horrid to be so wretchedly poor."

"Dear me! If you really want it, you

have only to drop a hint to your nume-

rous admirers. They will rise to the

bait like hungry trout," suggested Hes-

ter, laughing mischievously as they

walked away.

Natalie shrugged her shoulders, not

dreaming that one of her numerous ad-

mirers had heard every word.

He stood looking after her with open

mouth. Was the pretty lady, His

Heart's Delight, so very poor then?

He had always thought her rich, she

wore such beautiful clothes. But one

might have plenty to eat and wear and

not much money, Billy knew. That

was his own case.

He tiptoed up to the counter and

asked the price of the little tray.

"Two dollars," replied the smiling

salesgirl.

Billy fairly staggered out of the

store. No wonder the pretty lady could

not buy it. Then he sat down and

took account of stock.

There were three cents, and never

did pennies look so small. Out of the

tangle that crammed his pockets he ex-

tracted three marbles and a fishhook

that seemed commercially available.

Could one small boy earn the required

balance in a few weeks? One small

boy would certainly try.

During the long, hot days that fol-

lowed the pennies accumulated slowly.

Rown rows are long and time is fleet-

ing; and the value set on a small boy's

time is deplorably low. Billy worked

cheerfully, but discouragement over-

took him at times as it does all great

souls. Then he would trudg down to

take another look at the china heart,

and incidentally to bask in the light of

the salesgirl's smile.

She had a wonderfully winning

smile, and Billy had long ago told her

her secret. That was the reason she

kept the china heart hidden in an

Indian moccasin until she saw Billy

coming, otherwise some one else might

have bought it and broken the china

heart, Billy's all.

She did not approve of the pretty

lady with her coquettish airs, but she

never told Billy so, for she did most

heartily approve of him.

He came into the store one night

with despair in his face.

"They're beginnin' to go. She'll be

gon' away any day. I can't make it,"

he said, huskily.

To him the comings and goings of

the summer boarders were as aimless

as the flittings of the birds and butter-

flies, and quite as uncertain.

"I wouldn't be discouraged," said

the salesgirl, brightly. "It's getting

so late in the season that we have had

a mark down since you were here

last."

"How much?" chirped Billy, with re-

turning hope.

"I can let you have it for a dollar

and a half now."

"Jemine! I've got one forty-five!"

cried Billy, fumbling wildly in his

pockets.

"I think I could take one forty-five

for it," said the salesgirl, thoughtfully.

"Crab-apples," said the four men in

chorus.—Philadelphia Press.

She took it from the showcase and wrapped it daubly with narrow, white ribbon, while Billy fished pennies and nickels from his pockets. Then as he hurried from the store, holding his dearly bought treasure carefully in both hands, she took fifty-five cents from her own slender purse and dropped it into the cash drawer.

When Billy, bankrupt in fortune but very rich in love, came in sight of the big hotel, he awoke to the fact he was clad in garments not too whole and clean, and that his face and hands bore unmistakable signs of his wrestle with a stubborn soil.

"I ought to 'a' had my Sunday clo'es on," he murmured distressfully, "but I gotta go on now. She might go to-night."

Heart's Delight was sitting on the long veranda, surrounded by her faithful courtiers. In the shadow, behind the little group, sat a young man with averted face and gloomy eyes. He had come to spend his one poor little week of vacation near Natalie, but he had scarcely had speech with her.

FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.

Thrilling Story of Race with Train with Child's Life as Stake.

It was Tuesday, the busiest day in the week in many cottage homes.

Mrs. Thomas was bending over the washtub, hard at work.

Playing with her doll in the kitchen was Rosie, the little three-year-old daughter of the house.

"Muvver," she lisped, "me wants 'oo to p'ay horses."

"Mother's busy, darling," was the reply, "Play with dollie a little longer."

Rosie took Mrs. Thomas' advice, and continued to play with her doll for a time; then, when mother's back was turned, she toddled out to the garden behind the house.

Along the foot of the garden ran a branch line of the London and North-western railway, the two being separated by only a poor hedge, full of gaps.

With her dollie under her arm Rosie wended her way down the garden path until she came to the hedge.

Looking through this she espied a kitten basking in the sun on the railway bank.

"Kitty," called Rosie; "Kitty, tum here."

Kitty took no notice, so Rosie toddled through a hole in the hedge, dropping her doll in the process, and was just going to stroke the kitten when it woke up and strolled off.

Rosie followed it along the bank. Then the kitten wandered on to the line.

Still Rosie followed, all unconscious of danger.

Mrs. Thomas had now looked up from her work and missed her little one.

"Rosie! Rosie!" she called. But there was no answer.

Remembering the railway, she rushed out into the garden, and there by the hedge she saw the doll.

Rosie must have strayed on to the track; and she could hear a train coming.

She wasted no time in crawling through the hedge; and then, to her horror, saw Rosie some distance ahead, walking calmly towards the approaching train.

In anguish the mother started at a run, waving her apron while in order to attract the attention of the engine driver. But was it possible to stop the train in time?

Nearer and nearer came the snorting engine, but still Rosie pursued the kitten.

The mother, her steps hastened by terror, sped on down the track, flying before the engine. The rush of wind from the iron monster brushed her aside into the ditch. She shut her eyes to close out the horror, her breath seeming to stop.

At last the terror stricken mother heard the brake applied, and the train began to move more slowly. Rosie had been seen, but she was not out of danger yet.

Then from the footplate there leaped the fireman.

At top speed he ran, and, racing the engine, snatched the little one from the line just in time.

A moment later the train passed over the spot and came to a standstill, crushing the kitten beneath its ponderous wheels. Rosie was restored to her mother unharmed.

HIGH ART IN DISHWASHING.

Science Makes Itself Felt in the Most Prosaic of Employments.

While the object of dishwashing is the same, of methods there are many, as each housekeeper is sure to consider some portion of the process of vital importance. One woman will exhaust all her ambition on a clean dishcloth, another upon a large amount of dishwater, with a small amount of rinsing water. Some use hot water and no soap, believing soap not sufficiently clean for dishwashing. Others use warm suds and hot rinsing water. Some wipe dishes immediately from the rinsing water, while others give dishes a chance to wipe themselves by draining. Every good housekeeper is liable to have a bad point along with many good points on the dishwashing subject.

To consider dishwashing with a little knowledge of the constituents of food would prevent the use of boiling or even hot water in removing food from dishes, as nearly all food as prepared for the table contains albumen or starch, alone or together, combined naturally as with all the cereals, or combined by cookery and serving; and every cook knows what happens when heat is applied to milk, eggs and flour. Boiling water causes particles of food to adhere to silver and crockery, and in time will cause even the best quality of earthenware to check, as nothing short of china is equal to great heat. As soap can be removed from woven material and from the flesh, from towels and from the hands—although both will absorb, it stands to reason that soapsuds can be rinsed from silver and crockery. Soap is modified alkali, alkali with sufficient fat to hold the alkali in a safe and convenient form for use. Hot water dissolves grease, holds it out of sight, but in no way destroys or changes its nature. It is safe to assume that all good housekeepers recognize the necessity of clean dishclothes and wiping towels, and plenty of washing and rinsing water, but it is a fact that many otherwise neat and thoughtful are slack in the care of the tea and the coffee pot, letting the contents stand therein between meals. Tea will cover the inside of a teapot with a dark stain not easily removed. Coffee leaves a glum, oily coating, yielding only to a scouring substance.—New York Tribune.

Why Refer to Doctors

Because we make medicines for them. We give them the formula for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and they prescribe it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. They trust it. Then you can afford to trust it. Sold for over 60 years.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a remedy that should be in every home. I have used a great deal of it for myself and my family, and know what a splendid medicine it is. I can't recommend it too highly."—MARK E. COOK, Hyde Park, Mass.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayers Sarsaparilla
Pills, Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

Conquest of the Great American Desert

Were all of arid America fit for the living it could be occupied by a third of the entire population of the United States. Go into the foothills of Colorado and Nevada. There the sage-brush springs from the sand as it does on the sun-baked mesas of Arizona and New Mexico away to the south. The statistician estimates that even in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas fully 75,000,000 acres will produce only a scanty herbage—just enough to keep range cattle alive a few weeks during the grazing season—but these states are not considered a part of the desert.

Already a modern miracle has been wrought. The one who has not visited the oasis created by irrigation may scoff this assertion, but should he chance into the valley through which the Rio Pecos flows, or in Colorado along the Poudre river, the landscape of field, orchard and garden which nature has created in a literal wilderness will convince him beyond the shadow of a doubt. In the southwest fruits and grains both of the tropic and temperate zones are to be seen growing in luxuriance where yesterday only greasewood, sagebrush and cactus existed.

Yet the soil is unchanged, save for the application of water. It is that of the desert—without moisture, almost incapable of supporting life. When moistened, however, these particles of sand, even alkali rock, contain properties so fertile that from them springs vegetation more abundant and luxuriant than the crops that are gathered from the rich loam of Indiana and Illinois and the fertile valleys of New York itself.

Though less than 10 per cent of the available area for irrigation has thus far been reached, in Colorado itself no less than 75 per cent of the lands available for cultivation depends upon the artificial water supply. These farms aggregate 750,000 acres. The South Platte valley, the most extensively irrigated region in the United States, including portions of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska, has 2,000,000 acres which are artificially watered. Farms in Utah thus supplied aggregate 300,000 acres; Arizona contains 100,000 acres, New Mexico 150,000 acres, Nebraska 100,000, while some of the most productive valleys of California, which send their fruit and vegetables by the carload to all parts of the United States, as well as the principal cities of Europe, are nurtured entirely by wells and canals. Yet the average size of an irrigated farm is not over 40 acres, which gives an idea of the millions of people who to-day depend upon these great water works for their livelihood.

In the first place, it will reach the enormous height of 1,250 feet, just 255 feet taller than the Eiffel tower in Paris, and more than twice as tall as the Washington monument, which, with 555 feet, is at present the highest permanent structure in the world. It will so far overtop everything in New York that comparison is idle. The Park Row building, which now holds the Park Row building, which now holds the St. Paul building, ranking second, having but 308 feet. In Europe, after the Eiffel tower, there is only the Ulm Cathedral, with 528 feet,

worked out that the whole structure will be completed and ready for use within a year after the beginning of the operation.

In design the tower will be entirely novel. Its main part is to be cylindrical, in the form of a shaft of thirty-five feet inside diameter, the lower 300 feet reinforced by a system of ribs, while the largest outside diameter will be 140 feet. Balconies for the accommodation of visitors will be provided at various heights, and the highest platform accessible to the public will be 1,200 feet above the street level, where there will be space for as many as 1,000 persons at one time.

According to present plans, eight elevators will run in the main shaft, with a capacity of about 1,250 persons every hour. The main platform, however, where there will be a roof garden that can be inclosed when the necessity arises, will be 1,100 feet high. Here there will be refreshment stands, a post office, telegraph office, public telephones, toilet rooms and about everything else that modern exigencies demand, while well-informed guides will be in attendance to point out and explain the wonderful views from every side and to furnish field glasses when required. Another novel feature will be provision for a United States weather observatory, which will be higher than any now in use, as well as several rooms applicable to private scientific research.

From the base of the tower up to the 800-foot balcony there will be eighteen stories, some of which will be utilized for office purposes and some for entertainment. There will be ample room for a theater, as well as for a museum and other exhibitions. As a matter of fact, half a dozen distinct entertainment enterprises may be included in this great space without conflict.

The second floor, however, will be reserved for a restaurant of the first class, with about 10,000 square feet of floor space, and, of course, the most up-to-date improvements in the way of comfort and decorative effect.

On the lower floor there will be stores, but only such as will be in harmony with the purposes of the entire edifice, and here also will be located the electric machinery for the operation of the elevators and the power for the light, heat, ventilation, apparatus, and so on, although this will be of such a magnitude that a part of it will go below the main stairway.

Although details of the architectural ornamentation have not yet been perfected, it is promised that the entrances especially will be extraordinarily elaborate, with marble columns, spacious stairways, promenades, reception rooms and other features of luxury and splendor. So far as may be possible this effect of richness will be driven from the base of the building to the top of the tower.

Whatever other attractions the building may contain, the top of it will be the greatest, by reason of the immense height and the magnificent view to be had there, to say nothing of the quality of the air in any kind of weather. Before the eyes of the spectator there will lie the whole city of New York, the Atlantic Ocean as far as the sight can reach, the Hudson river and the surrounding country to a distance of 250 miles. It has been estimated that the view will take in a territory of 20,000 square miles.

Take my advice

For bronchial troubles try Piso's Cure for Consumption. It is a good cough medicine. At druggists, price 25 cents.

Conservativeness.—A conservative spirit is ever to be commended, but there is a wise conservatism and a foolish conservatism—one which would preserve things for their own intrinsic worth and consider the good of all; the other based on one's own feelings and likings and, consequently, selfishness.—Bishop C. C. Crafton, Episcopalian, Fond du Lac, Wis.

To Break in New Shoes,

Always shake in Allens Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures chilblains, damp, sweating, aching, swollen feet. Curbs Cramps and Bunions. At druggists and shoe stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an infection of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Dr. Hall's Catarrh Cure taken internally and this tube re-toe to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; in case out of ten are caused by catarrh. All cases of an inflamed condition of the membranes.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any use of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for receipt, free.

F. J. CHENNEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Minneapolis, Minn.

Two Honest Pounds In Every Package.

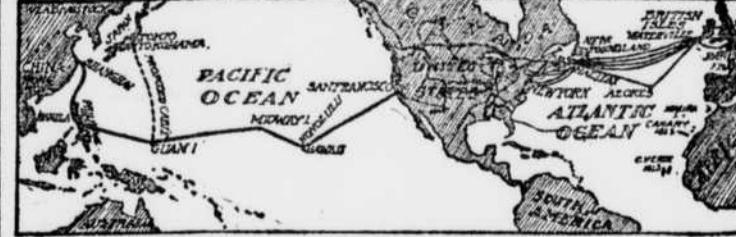
PRICE 20 CENTS

Speak to Your Grocer

Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Minneapolis, Minn.

Mail's Family Pills are the best.

PACIFIC CABLE LINES EXTENDED.



After many years of battling against difficulties, direct cable communications from the United States to China and Japan by way of the Commercial Cable Company is assured, and the project of the late John W. Mackay is on the eve of realization.

With the signing of an agreement by M. Takahira, Japanese minister, between the Japanese government and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, landing privileges and connections in Japan are obtained. Landing rights were obtained by the company from China several weeks ago.

Efforts to establish an all American Pacific cable to the far East were begun by John W. Mackay many years ago. Various bills were introduced in Congress, but always defeated until President McKinley championed the enterprise, in 1899, and urged in a message to Congress the necessity for cable communication with the far East. At that time another controversy arose between the Senate and House of Representatives over government control of the cable, and the President's message was fruitless.

In 1901 Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Company, went before Congress and offered on the part of his company to lay the cable as a private enterprise, unsubsidized and entirely under American control. His offer was eventually accepted, and meanwhile the Commercial Pacific Cable Company was organized and the cable was laid to Honolulu and the Philippines. Now it has been extended to China and Japan.

WORLD'S HIGHEST TOWER.

Huge Cylindrical Shaft to Be Built for the Amusement of New-Yorkers.

Original always and in all things, New York is soon to have the oddest amusement enterprise on the face of the earth, in the shape of a tower taller than any structure in the world and equipped with a larger variety of combined entertainments and utilities than anything that has ever existed for the edification of the millions who are constantly and hungrily seeking new pleasures.

Called "The Weber Tower," after its designer, Carl Weber, one of the best known experts in the matter of tall steel-concrete constructions, the building will be unique in many ways, and when it has been erected, either in one of the parks of Manhattan, or in some equally prominent spot, it will unquestionably be one of the foremost attractions of the metropolis.

In the first place, it will reach the enormous height of 1,250 feet, just 255 feet taller than the Eiffel tower in Paris, and more than twice as tall as the Washington monument, which, with 555 feet, is at present the highest permanent structure in the world.

It will so far overtop everything in New York that comparison is idle. The Park Row building, which now holds the Park Row building, which now holds the St. Paul building, ranking second, having but 308 feet. In Europe, after the Eiffel tower, there is only the Ulm Cathedral, with 528 feet,

worked out that the whole structure will be completed and ready for use within a year after the beginning of the operation.

In design the tower will be entirely novel. Its main part is to be cylindrical, in the form of a shaft of thirty-five feet inside diameter, the lower 300 feet reinforced by a system of ribs, while the largest outside diameter will be 140 feet. Balconies for the accommodation of visitors will be provided at various heights, and the highest platform accessible to the public will be 1,200 feet above the street level, where there will be space for as many as 1,000 persons at one time.

According to present plans, eight elevators will run in the main shaft, with a capacity of about 1,250 persons every hour. The main platform, however, where there will be a roof garden that can be inclosed when the necessity arises, will be 1,100 feet high. Here there will be refreshment stands, a post office, telegraph office, public telephones, toilet rooms and about everything else that modern exigencies demand, while well-informed guides will be in attendance to point out and explain the wonderful views from every side and to furnish field glasses when required.

From the base of the tower up to the 800-foot balcony there will be eighteen stories, some of which will be utilized for office purposes and some for entertainment. There will be ample room for a theater, as well as for a museum and other exhibitions. As a matter of fact, half a dozen distinct entertainment enterprises may be included in this great space without conflict.

The second floor, however, will be reserved for a restaurant of the first class, with about 10,000 square feet of floor space, and, of course, the most up-to-date improvements in the way of comfort and decorative effect.

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Although details of the architectural ornamentation have not yet been perfected, it is promised that the entrances especially will be extraordinarily elaborate, with marble columns, spacious stairways, promenades, reception rooms and other features of luxury and splendor. So far as may be possible this effect of richness will be driven from the base of the building to the top of the tower.

Whatever other attractions the building may contain, the top of it will be the greatest, by reason of the immense height and the magnificent view to be had there, to say nothing of the quality of the air in any kind of weather.

Before the eyes of the spectator there will lie the whole city of New York, the Atlantic Ocean as far as the sight can reach, the Hudson river and the surrounding country to a distance of 250 miles.

It has been estimated that the view will take in a territory of 20,000 square miles.

but this is exceeded by the City Hall in Philadelphia, with 548 feet.

Height alone, however, will not be the chief recommendation of the Webster tower. It will be a skyscraper of universal invitation. If you are a business man you will be able to rent offices inside its tall but lofty stretches. If you want an evening's frolic you will be escorted to the highest roof garden in the world, 1,100 feet above the sidewalk, which is so high that every other roof garden will look like a pygmy patch of light without form or substance. If you are an astronomer you will find all the paraphernalia for the study of the heavens at such close range that you will hardly need a telescope. And, above all, there will be the necessary precautions to prevent you jumping off if you are one of those persons who get that impulse whenever they reach the top of a high place.

Although virtually nothing has been known of this remarkable project except by those most intimately associated with it, the plans have so far progressed that in all likelihood it will be an accomplished fact in a reasonably short time. Several of the most influential capitalists in New York have taken it up and have been so much impressed with it that the vast sum required for it is practically ready and actual work will probably begin before the winter sets in. So thoroughly has the scheme been

thought out that it is only a question of time when it will be put into operation.

It is a safe bet that it will be a success.

John W. Cooper, architect.

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1905.

Published every Thursday by

A. V. R. SNYDER & SON,
GEO. C. L. SNYDER, MANAGER.

Entered November 20, 1902, at Wrangell, Alaska, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates.—
One Year—In Advance..... \$2.00
Six Months 1.25
Three Months75Advertising Rates.
Professional Cards per Month... \$1.00
Display, per inch per month..... 50
Locals, per Line..... 10**THAT CONVENTION.**

That Alaska-Seattle convention which was held at Seattle last week, was a hummer, in which the Nome contingent of Seattle citizens seem to have predominated. There was a squabble as to who should be the chairman, and a Nome man got it; there was a squabble as to committees, and Nome came out on top; there were razors in the air as to who the delegate to be sent to Washington should be, and latest advices indicated a Nome man—in fact it was practically a convention of Seattle men who spend their summers in the far north on business and pleasure combined, but claim to be Alaskans. It is just such methods as this that is holding this great district back, and doing it an almost irreparable injury. Had this convention been held in Alaska and been composed of genuine residents of Alaska, who could have come together from all sections of the great commonwealth as conscientious, considerate representatives of the people, whose sole object was to advance the interests of the whole district, instead of a mere handful of men from one locality rushing to the outside to become a howling mob for one particular section, then, the *SENTINEL* believes, much good could have been accomplished. As it is, we are only made the laughing stock of the whole country, which will point at us the finger of ridicule as people incompetent to manage the affairs within their own domain, and yet are asking for self government.

This very proceeding at Seattle simply confirms the claims of *SENTINEL* from the very first that Alaska can never become one state or one territory. The paramount interests of the northern and southern sections of Alaska are as widely different as are those of the states of Washington and Illinois, and to say that a delegate from either section would properly represent the interests of the other is preposterous. A man whose interests are at Nome is going to work for Nome and that section; and if a southeastern Alaska man were sent as a representative, he would have his hands full if he gave that part of this great domain the attention to which it would be entitled. It will therefore be necessary to consider this matter seriously in the near future, as the proceedings at that Seattle-Nome convention have very clearly shown.

Wrangell is to be congratulated that she declined to send delegates to the convention at Seattle, to take part in such proceedings as were enacted according to the account in the P. I. Some may point their finger at us and say "you are back numbers;" but time will prove that the citizens of the town and section are quite level-headed on the course pursued by them. "Alaskans for Alaska, and a square deal" is the motto of the Wrangellites.

THE MAKING OF HISTORY.

Contemporaneous events seldom present the significance that they ultimately attain historically. The generation born subsequent to the Civil War entertains a more or less superficial view of conditions and sentiments prevailing during that momentous period, for the reason that the impression acquired is strongly imbued with the glamour of retrospection, which has a tendency toward eliminating prosaic

and elaborating conspicuous features.

It was difficult for a child of the early seventies to comprehend that during the war period the ordinary vocations of life could be maintained. It seemed to such that the intensity of war interest would have resulted in the suspension of all normal effort and enterprise.

A few years ago constitutional liberty for Russia was regarded as an idealistic dream without logical foundation, yet the last few days will stand in history the recording tablets of the accomplishment of that stupendous event.

Today in a broad sense the occurrence comprises merely news, without for the moment important news.

Future historians, however, will dwell forcibly upon the factors tending to produce so extraordinary a result, and our children's children will thumb the page recounting the transformation of Russia from bondage to freedom, and ponder over the days—our days, when history came hot from the mold.

There are several reasons why some of the sidewalks about town should be repaired immediately. There is at all times the possibility of persons being injured by falling through defective sidewalks. But the chief reason is that in case of fire along the line of some walks, a fireman with one of those heavy Babcocks on his back would be taking his life in his hands by venturing upon them. Since the only fire protection we have is these Babcocks, the walks should be kept in such condition that they can be safely carried to any part of town.

Friends of Mr. John Tisdale, president of the Snettisham Mining Co., and who, two years ago, had an option on the Smith Basin properties, are very uneasy concerning his whereabouts. It is reported that the fore part of last week he left his hotel in New York to attend a meeting of mining men in Boston since which time he has not been heard from. It is hoped he may turn up all right.

Among other things clamored for by the Nome delegates to the Nome-Seattle convention was that W. T. Perkins succeed John G. Brady as governor. Oh, pshaw! don't they know that while Mr. Perkins is an excellent man, that the administration has its eye on a Simon-pure Alaskan for the position, and that Alaskan's name is John G. Heid?

If they don't know it, they will.

Sitka is one of the very few towns in Southeastern Alaska which had foresight and stamina enough to tell the Nome-Seattle layout that "we believe in Alaska for Alaskans, and when we get ready for conventions, we'll find room for the delegates at home."

A Missouri editor refused to publish obituary notices of people, who, while living, failed to subscribe for the paper, and gives this pointed reason: People who do not take their home paper are dead anyway and their passing away has no news value.

The people up about Sitka are "up in arms" over the fact that the Alaska Steamship Co. will soon put the steamer Bellingham on the Juneau-Sitka run, ostensibly to capture the mail contract.

Juneau, which has all along had an excellent water system, will further improve it by bringing water into the town from Salmon creek.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the tax roll for the Town of Wrangell, Alaska, for the year 1905, has been placed in my hands for collection; and further notice is given that all taxes must be paid by the fourth Monday of December, 1905, at 6 o'clock P. M., and if not paid prior thereto the same will become delinquent and 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

Dated November 16, 1905.
P. C. McCORMACK,
Town Treasurer.

For SALE—Blue Fox Ranch, producing the finest quality of furs that go into London market, as can be shown by London sales. The average price of the blue foxes shipped from this ranch for the past four years have been \$12.00 per skin, and the average price of all skins sold. During the same period it has produced over two thirds of all the prime skins. Island well stocked and is self-supporting. Persons wishing to buy can have opportunity to investigate before purchasing. No information will be given to anyone except to those wishing in good faith to embark in the business. Address S. APPLEGATE, Unalaska, Alaska.

SOLDIER'S ADDITIONAL HOME-STEAD APPLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Juneau, Alaska, October 17, 1905.
NOTICE is hereby given that O. P. Brown, as grantee of the estate of Peter Th. Buschmann and wife, deceased, has filed a claim entitled to the benefits of Section 2206 of the Revised Statutes of the United States granting additional lands to soldiers and sailors who served in the Civil War. He has made application to this office to make proof and entry by said applicant under act of congress approved May 14, 1898, for lands in U. S. Survey No. 222, in Alaska, described as follows:

Situate on the north side of Metlakatla, east shore Wrangell Narrows, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at high water mark on the north end shore of Metlakatla Island, marked Beg. Cor. No. 1 Sur. No. 222, from whence U. S. location monument No. 1 bears south 57 degrees 57 minutes west, 20.31 chains to corner No. 19.70 chains to corner No. 2. Thence west 19.99 chains to corner No. 3. Thence south 1 degree 45 minutes west, 20.31 chains to corner No. 4, the place of beginning. Magnetic variation 29 degrees 45 minutes east, containing an area of 39.99 acres.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the above land, are required to file a written protest in this office during the period of publication or within thirty days thereafter, otherwise proof and entry of said lands will be made by said applicant.

JOHN W. DUDLEY, Register.

Received and filed October 17, 1905. JOHN W. DUDLEY, Register.

First pub, Oct. 26, 1905. JOHN W. DUDLEY, Register.

Last pub, Dec. 23, 1905.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the United States Commissioner's Court for the District of Alaska, Division No. 1, precinct of Wrangell, sitting in Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Marcus R. Rosenthal deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, Harry Bries, of the town of Ketchikan, Alaska, have been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Max R. Rosenthal, deceased. That letters of administration were granted to me on the 8th day of November, 1905.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same with proper vouchers within six months from the date of this notice by leaving the same at the office of A. V. R. Snyder, United States Commissioner in Wrangell, Alaska.

Dated at Wrangell, Alaska, November 8, 1905.

HARRY BRIES, Administrator.

Geo. Irving, Attorney for Estate.

First pub, Nov. Last, D7.

MINERAL APPLICATION No. 70.

SURVEY NO. 652.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Juneau, Alaska, September 23, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the act of congress approved May 10, 1872, John Johnston of Juneau, Alaska, has made application for a location for mining claim on the Buck Horn Treasure Box, Copper Bell and Tuscarora lode mining claims, bearing copper and gold, with surface ground 600 feet in width for each of above-named locations, all situate in the Wrangell Mining and Recording District, Alaska, and described by the official plat herewith posted and by the field notes on file in the office of the Register of Juneau, Alaska, Land District, as follows:

BUCK HORN LOCATION.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a hemlock post four feet long, four inches square, in mound of stone and inscribed: U. S. S. 652-1-2-3, from which U. S. L. M. No. 11 bears north 76 degrees 33 minutes west, 792.7 feet.

Theence south 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to corner No. 2, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 30 min. east, 15.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 3, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 4, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 5, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 6, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 7, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 8, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 9, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 10, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 11, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 12, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 13, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 14, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 15, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 16, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 17, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 18, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 19, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 20, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 21, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 22, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 23, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 24, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 25, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 26, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 27, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 28, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 29, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 30, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 31, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 32, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 1500 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 33, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 8 inches in diameter bears south 28 deg. 45 min. west, 5.5 feet.